MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1881.

Abbey's Pack Theatre-Little Netl and Merchines ttrankiya Pork Phrair-Olivette I muchly Moneyen-Bondway and Shat. Doll- a Theate. -Childredt at Smoot. 6 and Opera Mouse.-Thi Kerry Gov. Mayerly : 14th St. Theate. - Pine on the Sciatel Staverly a Sth. Av. Theater.-D vote. Havesty's Arbin's Gurden-De Baughrann Hav ris's Theatre, Brookles-Bungsy Dumpty London | heatre-Variety

Manage Tempte Mexecular State Rive Manage Tempte Mexecular Biddirton's Dime Mexecular 22 Beers Sweats Themise eromets , E. C.- Widow biddts Nan I ranging Minstrels - Blookery and BREST to adapt Theatre-Him To be St. man A Thentre—Blue Te her.
Thentre—Comingene Malegone Silver Westing.
Long Finstor's Frentre—Residenter Novelty Ca. Mak.
Lain Square ? Bestre—Fishels.
Westington Thentre—The World.
Win our The tre—One Makespal Wires.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 16, 1881, was:

126.306 Weekly. 117.544 Thursday. 117.537 Friday. 117.577 Saturday. Total for the week. .

Garfield and the Weather.

It is not improbable that President GAR-FIELD will have to depend more upon the weather than upon his political friends, to solve the difficulty with the Senate.

Two country neighbors who had had a bitter failing out agreed to submit their differences to an old Quaker, and to abide by his award. It was one of the coldest days in December, the ground was covered with snow, and a stiff breeze was blowing. The old Quaker led the two trate men to the top of a high hill where the northwest wind had full sweep, and turning to them, said: "My award is that you both remain here until you settle your differences. Farewell!"

When the hot days of summer come, the elimate of Washington will put an end to the farce new being enacted by the United

Conkling's Deadlock.

The deadlock in the Senate has been kept up for six weeks by the faction of which ROSCOE CONKLING is the head and DON CAMERON is the tail. They are personally responsible for the bargain with MAHONE, and for the position in which it has placed the Republican party before the country. The Administration, and many of the Republican Senators, have all along been opposed to continuing this contest for putronage, while the serious business for which the Senate was specially convened has been thrust aside.

This anomalous condition of things has been brought about by a few dictatorial managers, and by the craven submission of the President, and of Senators who, with the least moral courage, could have ended it ten days ago at the Republican caucus which was buildezed by Mr. CONKLING and his followers. But for their demands, Run-DLEBERGER would have been withdrawn, and that withdrawal would have broken up the combination by which Connan was to be made Secretary of the Senate. More than this, it would have terminated the deadlock, and have defeated Mr. CONKLING on his own chosen ground.

It is easy to see, therefore, why the CONK-LING faction has made so desperate a stand for the consummation of the bargain with MAHONE. Beaten at that point, the whole line of the Stalwarts must have been uncovered, and they could easily have been flanked at either end of it. Mr. CONKLING has been fighting thus far to gain time, in order, if possible, to strengthen his hand against the Administration, and, in the last extremity, to declare war. Hence, he has sought by every art to stir up bad blood in the Senate, to excite personal and partisan pride and to invoke sectional prejudices, with a view of solidifying the Republican side and of nre venting any compromise, or even temporary concession, which would change the respec-

tive relations of the parties to this struggle. So long as he can hold his party on this line, he prevents executive sessions and which involves his defeat. If the constitumond majority once consents to consider the pending treaties and nominations, the dendlock will be ended, for the present attitude of parties cannot be resumed.

That step would be regarded as a signal for dispersion, after which a quorum could hardly be maintained. It is in the power of the Administration to upset Mr. CONKLING's game whenever the President can muster decision enough to give the order. Instead of condemning the deadlock, Ganffill bhas shifted and dodged and left his position in doubt from his habit of agreeing with the last inquirer. He sends flowers to Mahone, and yet desires the deleat of Gorham, who organized the coalition, because GORHAM is

Washingtor organ. The deadlock represents distinctly and exclusively Conkling's policy in his hostility to the Administration. Braine has never concealed his opposition to it, and all his colleagues, except James, who has no opinions outside the postal service, sym-

pathige with him. DAWES, HOAR, HAWLEY, and others who have defended the trade with Manons have been so many pawes moved by Conk-LING to the front on the cases board to hide his real game. He was sent in the backs ground and remained silent while they ranted against the Bourboos and stiffened the backbone of the Republican column. which for several weeks past has been on

the point of breaking ranks. Conklino's objective point all through this struggle has been to commit the hepublicans in such a manner that they could not recede with honor from the caucus nominations. When he should get their hands tied and their obstinacy raised, he would have leisure to form his plans considerately,

and to bargain for votes. Now that the scheme is unmasked, it retheir backs for Mr. Conkling's mah.

The Handsomest Editor.

We have been favored with a presentation copy of a remarkable pampinet entitled The Great Struggle in England for Honest

has been, however, a lack of positive information about the moral and intellectual qualities of Malor Waters-a lack which the partisans of other handsome editors have not failed to make the most of in their foolish and always futile attempts to belittle him. It has never seemed to us possible that behind the striking beauty of Major Waters's physical exterior there could lurk a nature cold, vain, and selfish, or a heart indifferent to the misgovernment of cities.

Here we have evidence not only that Major Warens is capable of a sustained intellectual effort, but also that he is benevolent enough to expend time, thought, and money to give better government to a place where he does not live, where he has no direct interests, and where he is known solely through his reputation for personal comcliness.

We repeat our assertion, made several years ago, and never successfully contradieted, that the Hon. E.F. WATERS of the Boston Advertiser is the handsomest editor in the United States. We know now that he is beneficently disposed and intellectually active as well as handsome. Nevertheless, it is upon his surprising physical beauty that his fame as an editor will continue chiefly to rest.

California Raisins-The Growth of Profitable Business.

Besides producing wine to the extent of over ten million gallons last year, California furnished its home market with between 75,000 and 100,000 boxes of raisins. This quantity of raisins was trifling as compared with the annual production of the Malaga district, the great source of European supnly, but it was enough to show that the industry had been fairly planted in the State, and had good prospects of becoming in the future an exceedingly important department of its aprientrure

Until within a few years it was impossible to find any California raisins that were worthy of the name. The right varieties of grapes were not cultivated; the fruit was improperly cured and packed; the soils best adapted to the raisin grape had not been discovered; and extravagant notions prevailed as to possible profits of the business, whereas the prices of raisins were so low in 1878 and 1879 that the owners of the vineyards in Malaga declared that the culture was not profitable, and a succession of such years would bankrupt them. Accordingly, the majority of the great number of farmers who rushed into the making of raisins in California a few years ago gave the business up in disgust after producing a few tons of trash from all kinds of grapes, dried and packed in a slovenly manner

Of course, the consequence was that Call fornia raisins were in bad repute; but a few men have stuck to their culture and devoted themselves to overcoming its difficulties. The result is that they have at length succeeded in producing a very considerable supply of really marketable raisins. At their best these raisins compare favorably with London layers, the finest of the Malaga fruit ordinarily imported to this country and on the average they are about equal to layers, an inferior quality. Only a lew of the higher grades of Malaga fruit are in demand in our market, however, and therefore when we say that the California raisins are nearly equal to London layers we merely compare them with a lower grade of the Maiaga raisins. About one-fifth of the Spanish rulains are better than any produced in California, whose fruit could therefore not be ranked higher than a sixtn in quality in Malaga.

But the California producers are steadily improving in their processes of cultivation, and the objections to their raisins can all be overcome with proper care, in the opinion of those who have most studied the subject. It is said that they have too tough skins: too largu and too many seeds; that they lose flavor in cooking; that their bloom departs; and that they do not keep well. But the State Viticultural Commissioner for the Sacramento district, the one where the business of raisin making is most important. ands that these faults are due to imperied knowledge of the varieties of grapes best for the purpose, and to lack of skill in selecting the soil for their cultivation, and negligence in preparing the raisins for market. The work is one which is preëminently a positiones the issue on Judge Robertson, matter of detail. Nothing pays better than care, and nothing causes loss so surely as neglect. It is therefore, here as in Malaga, a business for small farmers, who have learned to be expert at it, and who will not begrudge

the minute attention it requires. The raisin district of Malaga extends about seventy-five miles along the coast and six miles inland. In this little strip of territory are produced all the Muscatel raisins of Europe, amounting at present to over three millions of boxes annually. But the average yield of the vineyards is small. Sometimes, where the raising are very line, it is not over a ton an acre; and yet such vineyards are regarded as profitable and valuable. It is, therefore, the opinion of one I the test-informed men as to raisin making CONKLING'S Sext friend and the editor of his in the Sacramento district that "it is such a business as will give employment to the family of the poor man; the one to make the little homestead in the hills a source of revenue." The California farmer, too, can cultivate his grapes after cheaper methods than those in use in Spain, and so help to overcome the advantage the Spanish vineyards have in the way of cheaper labor. In Malaga all planting and cultivation are done by hand; whereas in California the expense is less because horses are used to plough. and in gathering the fruit.

The Muscatella, or Muscatel, is the grapfor the raisin vineyards. It prefers a rich, sandy loam, a warm climate, and a moist soil, winter irrigation being as important in average years as that in summer for the dry valleys of California. The vines are planted eight by eight feet apart in many places, but the most experienced growers prefer a greater distance, as high as ten by ten feet. The grapes should be allowed to remain on the vine until quite ripe. Then they are carefully picked and placed upon drying trays, two by three feet in size, to pegoliste for terms of accommodation, which are exposed with an inclination toward the sun until they are half dried, when they are turned over. After the drying, mains to be seen whether the Administras, those not in proper condition are removed, tion and Senators who have hitherto sub- and the rest sild from the tray into large routest to this romous course will strip swent boxes, with a sheet of paper between every twenty-five or thirty pounds of raisins. They remain in these boxes in the storeroom for two weeks or more, when they are ready for packing, a process of a

good deal of delicacy. The Spaniards cure their raisins in fifteen Government Considered with Reference to | days, a much less time than that required Civil Service Reform in the United States, in California, but the Malaga grapes ripen by the Holl. E.F. Wattins, Editor Roston mouth a month earlier than those in Call-Daily Advertises." From an introductory | forms, where the trouble to get them dried note by Major Waters, it appears that no is consequently much increased. The report originally read the paper as a lecture "be- on the subject to the State Viticultural tore a popular audience in Boston." Desir- | Commission, however, expresses the opinion ing to "ast in giving a better government, that the Spaniards produce better raisins to the city of New York," Major Warkus, than the Californian because they care them has laid it printed for ties circulation here. on the ground instead of using boards. No This is gratifying, for it proves that Major | substance has been found that will cure a Waters is as good as he is handsome. We raisin so well as the ground; and in Malaga have never doubted this ourselves. There, the bottom upon which the grapes are

placed is of the natural soil, on the side of a hill, and is always loose and dusty, the cultivators of vineyards contending that the dust rather protects than disturbs the bloom. Moreover, they are more particular to cover the fruit at night than their Califor-

nian competitors. How great an opportunity is before farmers in that State who are prepared to exercise all this necessary care, is shown by the statistics of our imports of raisins from Malaga during the year 1878, as given in the report of the Viticultural Commissioners. During that year there were entered for consumption in the United States 32,931,736 pounds of Malaga raisins, of a total value of \$1,904,866. And the duty on them was two and a half cents a pound. During that year, too, the prices for raisins were low, and the Malaga vineyards were under great depression. The phylloxera has begun its ravages there, and we must expect to hear of a de-

cline in production and an increase in price. The Commissioners also discuss the question of the probabilities of producing dried currents in California. So far, the true currant of commerce, known as the Zante currant, has never been grown successfully except in the Ionian Islands of Zante and Cephalonia, and the southern coast of the Gulf of Corinth from Patras to Corinth. But they contend that it has never been cultivated in California in the same manner as in the Morea. We imported 17,941,352 pounds of currants in 1878, and therefore the declaration of the Viticultural Commissioners that "the man who can grow the Zante current successfully has a fortune," may be justified.

Gorringe the Man-Give the Appointment to the Mayor.

Commander Gorringe, in the opinion of every man and woman in New York, and of every child old enough to know about the Obelisk, is the man to clean the streets. There was said to be a legal difficulty in the way of his accepting a municipal appointment: but we are now assured that no such Then, if on this important point-the se-

lection of the man for Superintendent of Street Cleaning-all our citizens are agreed. why not establish the office and have Comnander Gorringe appointed within a week It could be done in this way: Let the Legislature pass a bill creating the office of Superintendent of Street Cleaning, and, in order to satisfy some malcontents, pro-

the Board of Health confirm. Then if within a week Commander Gor-RINGE is not appointed the Legislature can repeal the act, abolish the office, and try another tack.

viding that the Mayor shall appoint and

The sum of money placed at the disposition of the Superintendent-if Mr. GORRINGE is to be the man-should be not less than a million dollars for the coming year.

DOES MAHONE WANT A FIGHT?

A Virginian's Opinion on the Point-Offe Hanting-Gurffeld's Ingrattinde.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- "Will Mahone fight?" This question was addressed to a Vir. inian, in the course of a talk about the altercation between Mahone and Hill.

"I know Mahone pretty well," said the gentleman addressed. "He has undoubted personal courage, is over quick to give and take offence, and I think would stand his ground in almost any extremity. He was a respectable Brigadier in the Confederate army, and is understood never to have shirked. In the affairs of the world he is rather above the average though not cut out for a deliberative body like the United States Senate."

How do you explain his aggressive bearing toward Hill, even to the point of making him-

seif ridiculous?" "That is explained in part by Mahone's pat ural waspishness, and then he thinks he sees advantages to be gained for himself in Virginia by such a course. It is not unlikely that he would be glad of the chance to fight Hill, if he could get a challenge. He may persuade himself that a duel with Hill, or somewody, would be his strong hold with the people he will have to deal with in Virginia. He is also playing to for that sort of thing. I think Mahone has deerately chosen his part, and perhaps not without a certain tact. From the start he has ever been the same; and he is probably convinced that they will serve him to the end. Yes, I think Mahone would fight, and that he rather seeks the chance with Hill. He is a good shot-

none better." It is to be observed that the scene between Hill and Mahone was not at all relished by the graver Senators. Nor is Mahone wearing well with Republican Senators generally. What ever he does or says, they must defend him; considering what he has already done and said, they are in dread of what may happen from moment to moment.

The present hunt for office is beyond prece dent. There is actually not a piece for one in a thousand of those who apply. It is true that there have been some piaces in the Pension Bureau to be filled, but of the applicants not one in ten over bad any prospect of success. For weeks not less than two thousand persons have been waiting for less than two hundred places. Probably nearly as much money has thus been expended as the aggregate vently pay of the places hunted would come to. Apart from the Pension Bureau few vacancies are likely to occur unless they are forced. "None resign and fow die," is as true now as ever it was. In one department the number of applicants sum up to fifteen hundred—and hardly a vacancy in it. Among these applicants are many women, some of them voung, many from far away, and most of them destined to disappointment. What the policy relating to removals is to be has not yet been determined. The heads are uniterated to be taking time to consider it. Mr. Blaine has taken occasion to indicate his option that the man of woman who has been four years in office—except in certain important positions—should for out. Here is a chance for treorge William Cartis to preach a sermon. Mr. Blaine was a is favorre, and civil service reform is his hobby. Cartisid has taked by the hear, by the day in fact, about it. But when he somes to act we shall see. There are premonitiens of a good many changes. Apart from the Onle purious who have not yet been paid off, every other State has its thousands with their dahes up.

The man who nominated Garfield has gone home. He went by the swearing train. The man who started Garfield for President went home, too. Both came to Washington for something analoome, not doubting they would get it. The former wanted to go to China or Firanti; the latter, having a large of minist the latter, having a large of minist ha latter, having a large family, had decided to content himself with the marshalship of his alistret. Having spent about \$250 apuece, and got only admission to the White House along with the crowd, and a two-second shake of the President's hand, they began to smed a rai, A sense of the delusive character of their expectations suddenly damed Bureau to be filled, but of the applicants not one in ten over had any prospect of success

agreement never again to make a President. The Senwanhaka Verdict.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: My ator has been called by a statement in last Sunday of bended. The Seawannana Verdict, "in which it is cated that just before the jury was discharged Mr. Box in agreed to vote whichever way Mr. Bichards would. This is incorrect. I was asleep for two hours before we This is incorrect. I was askep for two hours before we were discharged. I voted one way from the time I entered the jury room antil we were discharged, and would have done as if we had been keet there for another week, and I beld my associates a world do so, as I could not closure my obtained the respectable and, as I could not receive the best field better in the customers, dismerevated, nitnesses who testified better in the customers way as according to the last and the only way as the testified better in the customers way as a country of the sound to only way as the first ballow as 8 for conviction to for acquitted, and think. That was the entry blank I heard recorded in all the highest had were taken. The last ballot, taken at 0 M. Frittes, who but a and no mank. Floral back the general terminal great digital and wently size, as I has seen mad the might be the first and the might be the first on the size of the second of of the secon the highst benefit when when more from 2 to 11 feet in the was a fact at 1 feet these, and dot not lighte at on promising with Mr. Richards by two the same as he is as I had a mind of my own, and never spoke to him a any other of the high of champing worse. Yours respectively.

John Breanis, 103 Broadway

CUBAN NOTES.

The Island of Cuba possesses an exceptional interest, both because it is now passing through a process of the abolition ery, and because it is at the same time the most conspicuous of the few large colonies remaining in the world where an attempt to maintain the

old system of colonial monopoly is still kept up. But before proceeding to discuss these matters, let me give the population of the Island as it is exhibited in the census of 1880. This census was first taken in 1877, although from doubt as to its accuracy or some other reason, it was not published; and last year the work was gone over again, with the following result, as stated in the official record:

PROVINCES:	Harrisa.	Mates	Bri Res	Principe Principe	Rente Carro.	Bratinja de l'ains
Spanworts						
Ferrales.	179.981	11,448	63,446	38,791	116,555	
Portugues.	122,941	61,136	86,972	20,011	#2,810	61,516
Ma. est	2,119	1,419	289	**	1,049	F61
Funtales.	3,319	6ed	89	17	457	400
Aventine.						
M. Jestonia	9,859	19,264	3,413	172	18,455	141
Coinced	27	9.7	(****)		12	*****
Majes	82,073	65.164	29,612	A,951:	08,591	40,210
Females	61,054	85.19	21,554	8,7,30	40,654	44,600
Males	2 6,121	157,559	101.400	45.615	141,929	124,37
Females	198,215	111,375		31,566	124,691	110,13
	438,376	216.901	181,356	68,516	317,416	F 1,55

According to the census of 1862, the population was 1 359,438, including 494,500 colored people, of whom 368,000 were slaves. Nowthere are no slaves, while the total colored population scarcely varies from that of eighteen years ago. In 1862 the number of Asiatics or Chinese was 34,000, and now it is 46,782, an increase

which must be due entirely to immigration It seems singular that this census should show an increase in the general population of the island. A great number of people certainly perished in the civil war which raged in the eastern and central portions of Cuba from 1868 till 1878. Gen. Jovellar has declared in the Cortes at Madrid that in that struggle 300,000 soldiers perished on the Spanish side, and no man could be better informed or less likely to fall into exaggerations. Of course, the Spaniards lost much more heavily than the Cubans; but it is not too much to say that in the ten years at least fifty thousand of the latter must have died in battle or by wounds and the diseases of campaigning. How, then, can the number of the people now be so large as this census represents? It is only possible on the hypothesis that at least two hundred thousand Spaniards who were brought to Cuba as soldiers, have remained as per-

On this head, however, the census affords no information. My endeavor to ascertain how many of the people set down as Spaniards were born in Cuba, met with no success: the information could not be procured. Neither could I find out what proportion of the population of the respective provinces reside in the cities of Havana, Matauzas, Puerto Principe, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, or Pinar del Rio. These are questions respecting which the Spanish Government seem to think it is entirely unnecessary that the public should be enlightened.

The apolition of sizvery was decreed by an act of the Spanish Cortes, which received the royal aignature on the 13th of February, 1880. By this law, the title of the owner to his slaves is transformed into what is called a patronate. This is to last during eight years from May 8, 1880, at the expiration of which term the former slave becomes entirely free. During the patronate, the master is required to house, feed, and clothe the servant, to give him medical care, and to pay him for his or her labor at the fixed rate of \$5 per month, gold. He is no longer allowed to whip the servant or to inflict any sort of corporal punishment without the previous assent of a magistrate or magistrates who are established for the purpose in each district. The patron may, however, dock the monthly pay of his former slave when he either cannot work or refuses to work; and this power. I am assured on all hands, is extremely clous in preventing any such refusal. The patron is also obliged by law to maintain

the old and infirm who cannot work,

as well as to provide food and clothing for the children and to give them "primary instruction and the education necessary to exercise a useful art, office, or occupation." These obligations he cannot escape from by any voluntary renunciation of his authority over the servant. This authority he can only renounce in the case of those who are of age and able to work. He can sell his patronate, but in so doing families must be kept tothe South in general, where there is a liking gether. The o'digation to provide for the old and infirm and to educate the children goes with the sale of the paironate. The legal value of a crop rields on the average no more than sixty patropate in the case of a perfectly valid man or woman without children or parents to be | twelve to twenty, how can it be possible for the supported, is for the present fixed by Cubans to pay fifty millions a year to support the law at \$50 a year for each year the colonial establishment? And yet this is for of service remaining due. Whenever the servant tenders this amount, the patron is obliged to give him his freedom. In the case of any abuse on the part of the patron. the servant has the right to complain to the proper magistrate, who must bear the matter immediately; and if the abuse is gross, the magistrate has power to give the servant his free papers. With freedom he acquires all civil and political rights, except that for four years he remains under the oversight of the authorities, so far that he is bound to be engaged in

some satisfactory pursuit of industry. Under the provisions of this law which has seen in force now for nearly a year, the abolition of slavery appears to be going forward in Suba in a perfectly regular, peaceful, and encouraging manner. There is no interruption of abor and no disturbance of public order. The former slaves everywhere do their work as well as before. Indeed, I was told that they do it much better; and I could not learn of a single instance in which any trouble had arisen from the change in their relations. The receipt of wages affords a stimulus which they ardently appreciate. Spaniards long resident in the island, who had always been strenuous opponents of abolition, admitted to me that the success of the measure is complete. Indeed, the fact hat whereas under slavery a considerable proportion of the sugar crop was annually destroyed by incendiary fires, while under freedom such incendiarism is thus far unknown, is more conclusive on this point than the mere opinions of any number of persons.

Thus we see that, so far as the emancipation of the slaves is concerned. Cubs is, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition; but when we turn our attention to the efforts of Spain to maintain in the island the old-fashloped colonial monopoly, we find a very different sit-

The attempt of England to tax her American colonies without allowing them any voice in fixing the amount of the taxation, was the source of the revolution which made the United States independent; and a similar attempt on the part of Spain to levy taxes upon the people of Cuba and to perpetuate negro slavery, was the source of the civil war which began with the proclamation of Yara in 1868, and was ended by the treaty with the insurgents made by Captain-General Martinez Campos in 1878.

That prolonged struggle forced the abolition of elavery upon Spain, a matter in respect of which the grievance of the Cubans was purely a thing of scutiment and of philanthropy; but as regards taxation, it accomplished nothing toward a reduction of their burdens. In fact the settlement, such as it was, left them with taxes harder to be bornethan those against which they had revoked. There is a war debt of more than one hundred and fifty millions charged against them, with a larger and costlier military and civil establishment for them to support; and the exactions of the tax gatherer are worse than ever. Thus, before the insurrection the export duty upon a hogshead of sugar was only \$3, whereas it is now \$6; and cigars, which before the rebeliton had paid 75 cents per thousand of export duty, must now pay \$2.25; while in addition there is a tax of ten per cent, upon the net yield of each plantation. This not yield is planter may know it to be excessive, and he had been emitted in the division! may complain and seek to have it rectified; but | It seems impossible to hope for reform from

incident in the great question than the question found coionies, their purpose was to extend which prevailed within their own borders. They simed to furnish them with their supthem all their surplus products. Thus the colour was made profitable to the mother country by affording a new market for its produc tions, by employing its shipping in transportation, and by furnishing new articles of consumption and of trade for the mother country to use and to deal in. In order to maintain exclusion and afterward by differential dutiestime or another by every civilized country.

But for such a system to work tolerably its

sugar, and of this crop Spain is able to take only about one-twentieth, while the rest of Europe produces its own sugar from beets at | draw their supplies. rates of cost which shut out the Cuban article from the European markets. There remains, then, for the Cuban planter only the market of the United States, and in this market he is obliged to dispose of nineteen-twentieths of his crop. But where he sells his crop, he naturally looks for his supplies; yet the Spanish colonial monopoly comes in to prevent his buying in this convenient and natural market, or to comp I him, when he buys there, to do so under the oppression of enormous and almost intolerable duties. For instance-I give the figpres from an official copy of the tariff of 1873; but the rates on many articles have since been made higher-while Spanish flour imported into Cubn in a Spanish vessel pays \$2.25 a barrel import duty, American flour in an American vessel pays \$5.50. Spanish lard pays two cents and three-quarters a kilogramme; American land, fourteen cents and a half. Spanish cheese pays three cents and seven-twentieths per kilogramme; American cheese, cleven cents and four-fifths, From Spain, household furniture pays nine cents per kilogramme; from the United States, thirtytwo cents. Corned beef from Spain pays seventenths of a cent; from America, eight cents and seven-twentieths. Salt fish from Spain pays seven-tenths of a cent; from America, two cents and nine-twentieths. Window glass from Spain pays one cent and three-tenths: from America four cents and seven-twentieths. A carriage with four wheels and four seats from Spain pays \$72 duty; from America, \$256; and so on through a tariff as minute and almost as extensive as human ingenuity is able to devise. Along with these discriminating duties on imports, a severe schedule of internal taxation is extended to every practicable object. Spanish treasury, bankrupt and suffering at some from a continual deficit, which in the year 1880 amou., tod to sixty millions of dollars. is obliged to lay its hand upon every article which can be made to yield a tax. It is true, they say in Cuba that the aggregate of taxation there is less severe than it is in Spain; but how desperate the crists is can be understood from the fact that in the month of January last, the Government unexpectedly imposed upon all the railroads of Cuba a permanent tax of fifteen per cent, a year upon their gress receipts. Let the reader imagine such an impost suddenly laid upon the rallroads of the United States by an irresponsible power having its seat three thousand miles away, and he can appreclats the feeling with which the people of Cuba regard the Government of Spain. This feeling may, perhaps, be even better understood when I add that the amount of money extracted by the Spanish Government from the million and a half of residents in Cuba during the year 1880, for the support of officeholders and of the military and naval establishment, was fifty millions of dollars, or more than thirty-three dollars for each man, weman, and child in the island; and there is besides an undetermined amount of municipal taxation, respecting which it is impossible to obtain precise statistics. If the people of the United States were taxed at this rate, they would have to pay over to the Federal Government, in addition to all municipal and State taxes, the sum of seventeen hundred milions of dollars a year!

But when we remember that the only articles produced in Cubs, which bring money into the Island, are sugar and tobacco, and that the sugar from being the whole cost of it. The exactions are not confined within the limits prescribed by law, and corruption levies its tolls upon what remains after the avowed tax gatherer has departed. For instance, if a man is entitled to draw money from the treasury in Cuba, he has to pay at least ten per cent, of it to the disbursing agents or else he is always told, We have no money to pay you with. Come again at another time."

How long such a condition can last is a question of profound interest. In 1868, driven to desperation by the effects of the same colonial system, a large part of the Cuban people revolted. in the hope of better things. For ten years they waged a gallant contest against the ole military power of the mother country and against the money and the natriotism of the many rich Spaniards settled in the island. They found no support among foreign nations. Even the United States, which, in a similar struggle, had been enabled to win through the assistance of a foreign power, offered little sympathy and no nisterial aid to these brave and suffering colonists. For yours Spain fought the Cubans with merciless cruelty; but finally, when the Cuban cause seemed on the point of being crowned with victory, a statesman and a soldler of humane and com prehensive mind was appointed to take control of the Spanish forces, and he accomplished by kindness, by persuasion, and it must also be said, by deceit, what fire and bloodshed had been unable to accomplish. He secured the disbandment of the patriot troops, and he reestablished the authority of Spain over the feland. Since then, much has been done to eatisfy the wishes of the Cuban people. Slavery has been abolished. The demeanor of the Spanish officials and of the Spanish soldiery has been changed. A stronger visiting Cuba and observing the uniform kindness, politeness deference almost with which the Spanards now meet the Cubans, and the stern and almost hostile demeaner of the latter, might well imagine that the Cubans were the victors and the Spanish the vanquished party.

But while these superficial changes have aken place, nothing has been done toward a diminution of the pecuniary burdens with which abor, commerce, and life are weighted down throughout the island. The taxes have not been lessened; they have been increased. Is it posible that they should be lessened? Can Spain retain possession of the colony with a military that she now keeps there? Can she employ a eas number of officeholders? Can she lay a prevaling every part of the public service? The ther day in Havana some thirty citizens, more or less conspicuous, were arrested and imrisoned in the Caballa fortress on account of frauds that had been detected in procuring suppiles for the navy. Some of these men are reated by blood or marriage to prominent offidals, and nobody believes they will ever be punished or that any public exposure of the extent of their plunder will be allowed. It is reported, indeed, on high authority, that the frauds sirealy discovered in exploring the transactions of the last ten years amount to seventy millions; and with this report comes the further information that the whole matter would have been hushed up if the thieves had been willing fixed by the assessor as he thinks proper. The to share their spells with certain officers who

he must pay first, and what he pays he need | any Spanish source except under the pressure. of irresistible material necessity. As I unof irresistible material necessity. As I un-These taxes, however, represent rather an derstand the circumstances, just so long as Cuba can pay anything, Spain can have no cho itself. When the maritime nations began to I to go on and extort from her resorbathe last cont of money that they can be made to remier up. to them the same exclusive commercial system. The Cubans do not seem likely to rebel again in the present century. They have made an unavailing effort, and their strength is expiles of all kinds and in return to take from | hausted and their spirit broken. But natural Impossible taxation kills industry and smothers enterprise. Some small plantations in Cuba have already been abandoned because they cannot be made to pay their expenses. In others the making of sugar has been given up and the works are left unused, while the cane in the this system, foreign countries were debarred fields is sold to larger establishments in the from trade with the colonies, first by positive neighborhood, which can be carried on at a smaller relative cost. This double process of an efficient method of taxation adopted at one abandonment and of concentration in a few vast concerns, must continue until the Spanish Government is dissolved in a European revolution benefits must be reciprocal. If the mother | or until culture can no longer stand under its country undertakes to supply the wants of | burdens, and the tertile fleids of Cuba are one more converted into a jungle and a desert.

the colony, it must be prepared to purchase at remunerative prices the products of the col-I did not converse with a Cuban who was no quies and ardent in assuring me that the only ony. In the case of Cuba this long since became impossible. The principal crop of the island is hops of the people is in annexation to the United States-in free trade with the republic to which they sell their products and from which they

Cuba is one of the fairest lands under the light of the sun, and one of the healthnest. There is probably no other country in the troptes where people of Northern birth can live more comfortably or more safely. It is true there is yellow fever in Havana at all times, and in the summer

it becomes epidemic; but this is the effect of local causes. For a winter residence for Northern people nothing can be more delightful than the Cuban climate. Through February this year the average of the thermometer was about 70 and there was only one day of rainy, unpleasant weather. Still, the climate is never a bracing one. Even in winter a white man cannot do as nuch hard work as he can in Pennsylvania or Iowa: and in summer he must rest during s middle of the day.

Havana is a very attractive city of semi-Moorish aspect. It is built on the western slope of a

long and narrow bay. The declivity is sufficient to insure good drainage. The streets are narrow and the sidewalks are often only wide enough for a single person. The houses are built of stone, and the older ones are generally of one story. They are painted light blue and The roofs in many cases are of red tiles. In the intense sunlight of the day, the general effect is exceedingly bright and gay. The public promenades are charming, with their handsome drives, smooth walks, fountains, palms, and masses of tropical flowering shrubbery. In the evening, they are brilliantly lighted and filled with throngs of people, sitting, walking, talking, smoking, listening to the music, enjoying the soft, delicious air. The picture is like that of the Boulevards of Paris, except that it is broader, more varied, less crowded, and

less noisy. The sewage of the city is all carried into the long and narrow harbor. The mouth of this barbor is less than half a mile wide, and the rise and fall of the tide is only one or two feet, Accordingly, there is no current outward, and during the hot weather of summer the contents of the bay stagnate and ferment, Hence maiaria, yellow fever, and the unhealthiness of the town. Engineers say that it might be changed at no great expense by cutting a canal from the head of the harbor northwestwardly to the sea, producing a current and changing

continually the waters of the harbor. The cabs of Havana are Victorias with one forse, carrying two persons. The horses are a small, active, tough native breed. There are their countrymen in one of the larger cities. If they thousands of these cabe, and no one has to wait prove desirable laborers others will probably follow. to find one. The drivers are honest beyond the wont of their trade. I did not hear of an instance of one attempting to extert from a foreigner more than his lawful fare. The price of a drive to any part of the city, whether there are one or two persons in the cab, is forty cents a paper or twenty cents in coin.

Cock fights are a regular institution all over Cuba. In every village festival they play a part. Sunday appears to be a favorite day for hem, and I heard of country priests going from the altar to a cock fight. In Havann there are also bull fights on Sundays, when the placards say the buils are fought to the death; but, I did not have an opportunity to attend any of these exercises. The cook-fichting people are said to be especially gentle and kindly though for that matter brutality and ruffl mism seemed to be absent everywhere.

Hotels in Cuba are dirty. There is no clean otel in Hayang and those oreigners seem, if possible, to be the dirtiest, It is said that in visiting any place where Spanish is the language, the safe way is to go to the newest hotel. Justice, however, requires me to declare that the Hotel Cabarrouv at Sau Diego is the perfection of neatness in most of its arrangements, as it is of expellence in the table. With one or two improvements it would become worthy of unqualified commendation

The usage everywhere is to begin the day, say at from 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning with a couple of tresh oranges, and a cup of coffee with sugar and milk. Breakfast, a very substantial meal, with wine and a dessert of sweetmeats, follows at about 11, and dinner from 6 to 7. The best cooks are Chinese.

There is a great deal of dram drinking among the paople. Gin is the favorite liquor, and large quantities of it are sold, but I did not see anywhere a drunken mun. Smoking is as universal and constant as breathing, but I saw no ladies smoking, though no one retrains from smoking because they are present. Cigarott is are more frequently used than eights. No apology is quired for introducing them, and no one asks. his visitor or companion to join him to smoking because he assumes that the visitor has his own tobacco in his pocket and would light his. cigarette if he wished to do so. The only places where one can't smoke are the churches and the theatres. At the opera I saw a men who had begun to smoke in the paraget compelled to quit the induspence; but at the same time a cloud of smoke blown from one of the private boxes back of the proscentium excited no attention whatever. In the rational cars everybody smokes without restraint and a special car for the purpose would be ridien aus. them are in good condition. The first-cases cars have cane seats, and all the cars are slimbley, In some cases, however, the read test is smooth

and in good order. The trains are slow. There is one good carriage road in the Island, the Government highway, constructed evidentinto the Yuelts Abets, that tobasco country, and eastward into the sugar region; but the country roads generally are of the most primitive lo-scription, little better thin equippities. Even about San Diego de les Daños, one of the mosagreeable spots in the world, where there are sulphur and magnesia springs, and whereth sands of Northern people would be delighted to is no road on which an ordinary carriago on the comfortably driven. If the island is ever to start out in the race of modern progress, it must be gin by the construction of good country roads. | and

The cattle of Cuba are a rather tong-horned breed, but otherwise similar in color and arreforming hand upon the immenseabuses which | pearange to Jerseys. The upon are very compact, stout, and smart; better oven I never saw, The cows are poor milkers. They are milked that the calf must be present with the dam | value and unique at all the or otherwise she will not give down readed to all the cale or otherwise she will not give down her mile. Milk is not an article of general consumption, but you see every morning little herds of cows driven into the city with muzzled calves twents them, to supply it ! to those who can afford to pay, for it. After they are milked, they are driven back into the country again. One consequence of this practice is that the yeal sold in the markets is very good, the calves not being killed until they are

marly a year old. Tobacco growing is carried on almost from incessant care which each plant requires, our hardly be bestowed except by an owner and his

family whose livelihood depends directly upon the crop. The sugar culture, on the other hand, is upon a grand scale. The finest agricultural country I ever saw and probably much the finest in Cuba, is in the district around Union, in the province of Malangus, There the perfection of the custivation is equal to the marvellous fertility of the soil. Every foot of the earth is utilized. The whole surface is covered with sugar cane except the wide and grassy readways that are left open between the broad squares of planted land. There are no waste places and no woods. As far as the sight can reach the masses of sugar canevery similar to fields of Indian corn, buttaller and denser in verdure-are waving in the breeze. The inndscape is dotted with palm trees and broken here and there with the mansion houses, sugar works, and gardens of the plantations. It is a scene of wonderful beauty. There are pictures in nature that are grander and more startling, but none more ovely to the eye or more pleasant memory. CA.D.

SUSBEARS

-A Doctor's degree has been conferred by Trasburg University on a Japanese.

—The mother of Torn Hughes, now 83, is

ing over to join the Rugby colony. -A boy fell over the precipies at Roches

ter into the Genome River, a clear drop of 120 feet, and was taken out of the water univert, -Ernesto Rossi, the Italian tragedian, is

make an American ton next season. He is to give erformances, and will receive \$5 to a ni-An idlot of hideous aspect hid in a house

-The Lancet says that the actual cause of the Cair's death was loss or blood, and thinks it most an traordinary that a memarch who sloways moved in the

-The Académie Francaise has appointed Reman to the most of "direnous" for the coming quar-r. As a result, it will fad to him to deliver the address which accompanies the award of the prizes for virtue -The stock of unifeensed Toronto barrooms s seprentry the police, and once a week the contents of

bottles and kegs are poured into a bothtub and allowe run to waste. Three baskets of champages were in -The London World says there are rumore of a bitch in the matter of Sir Galmit Wolseley's peerson. The fact is that Sir Garnet is not a man of any

private fortune, and the Quice has a borror of paupe A Kentucky colored clergyman is re-

rted on his way to Olicano in search of his wife and e deacon who has cloped with her. He carries a hale in one pocket, and says he hopes it will prevent him imng the pistol which is in another; but he parts -A parrot hidden in a cage behind a box ntaining a confin in a Central Rullroad ear, , greatly frightened a barrage man when

It was some true becore he could -The Rev. W. H. Jervis, Vicar of St. Paul's, plaintester, England, has just account discovering, by means of a reward of £500, the rep proved, he may claim the title of Viscount St. Vincent. -Lord Derby is one of the half dozen

English noblemen who have most really money. Except

a villa near London lie has but one place to scen up, an come is at least a clear \$75,000 a year. He is these and of very simple thempously tastes and habite ... The death is announced of Herr Niche has Moleonstein, the younger brother of the distinguished plantst and composer, Auton Releasiein and himself a canist of great ability. He appeared at the Musical Determinated. He was Director of the Musical Conserv

-A South Carolina plantation is to receive Chinese labovers from San Francisco by way of exper nent. They are to be sent there under the watchful upervision of an oversor, who is to see to it that none of them take advantage of having their expenses paid to the Atlantic States to slip away and settle down among

-William Randall was convicted of forry at Mar instance. Va , and sent to prison for two He became religious while shut up, and since to remare has been an evangelist, the peculiarity of he work being the painting of beripture texts on rocks and fences. He carries the paint in a hollow cane, and small to ush in his pocket. He travels on foot, is an effe tive exhibiter, and never loses an opportunity affects by the eathering of a crowd. At present he is making

-The largest cargo that ever arrived at New Orleans on one vessel was received there the other day smill the telling of all the bells and the screeching of all the steam whi-ties in the harbor. The vessel was the steamer figure F and of the Nemplus and New Orleans Pocket Company, a ship of 2,550 tons burden, 52 het wide and Searly 300 tone, and the cargo consisted of rae, 1/215 sacks rotton word, and 500 sacur cotton-seed

-A murder of singular atracity was comatted recently mear Charlester A man tute outerest the house of a widow raised if aged 80, with whom he was acquired, sented her ! the shoulders, and, by his own come-size, held by the for twenty minutes over the flones of the freplets t dill until also crackfur never, sin was torned by our let. He then robbed the 'n use of 12000 france, which ce , and Jonan and his wafe were acrested.

On Jan. 13, 1882, it will be just a husrelivers once the first representating of relicat Liberty' in Manufactor, one of the greatest court the gall of a trice of one thousand marks for "the host drama of term in creatmentum, in the spirit of socials". Free works." The play, the committee observes " unit be a mirror of our age and our people." It is a be with on either in or se or vew, and it is indifferent whether

-A hot circus fight is going on in Philadelphia. Coup's show is 1 word in l'annualité, with Barmone's tocome, making wix weeks of some rous fed but business. Harmon's agent builed the city with the stan-locut that Forepaugh had bought no all the boil staffel monkeys and wordless aumais " or lost year s Batuon memorys and worthless agents retailed on this places as sering they were used to get an official actions if ment that Byrmon's attractions were stuffed much a med worthless amounts. They were to constitute the first worthless amounts. They were to constitute the made account steel parade, to year worth agreed

There exists a strong feeling of rivalry record the Lordon and threeva Sociality They recording the name leaders, and a residence to a sel that internal all the sel that the

-Miss theoreth lay for months is bed at Normal 10, according to see: Medical street or seed and horizonally december on their countries of the count